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the confederation of Europe: namely, those arising from an attempt to protect artificial boundaries. In regard to the bibliography of his subject, Mr. Phillips does not use many authorities that are not mentioned in the bibliographical list in the *Cambridge Modern History* to which the reader is referred.

Singular though it may seem, Mr. Phillips has at times failed to distinguish between the quadruple alliance and the Holy Alliance. As the author indicates in the preface, his views in regard to several important topics had already been suggested in an article on "The Peace Movement and the Holy Alliance" in the *Edinburgh Review* (CCXV. 405-433) and in his chapter on "The Congresses, 1815-1822", in the *Cambridge Modern History* (X. 1-39). But these topics are now discussed in considerable detail; while the text is supported by many references to manuscript material in the Public Record Office. In presenting a detailed and documented study of England's attitude towards the so-called confederation of Europe, Mr. Phillips has performed a real service for students of diplomatic history. But as the diplomatic material dealing with the Allies, which reposes in several archives of the Continent, has not been exploited, the views of Mr. Phillips in regard to the policy of the Continental powers towards the so-called confederation of Europe are not definitive. This volume would have been more useful to students of history if the author had described more fully and clearly the rôle of the Holy Alliance.

W. S. ROBERTSON.

Camillo di Cavour e Mélanie Waldor, secondo Lettere e Documenti inediti. Per FRANCESCO RUFFINI. (Turin: Bocca. 1914. Pp. iii, 178.)

THE love affairs of Italy's greatest statesmen and patriots cannot be said to have exercised a determining influence upon any of the notable events of the Risorgimento, but they well repay historical investigation for the light which they throw upon the character of the Italian leaders, and because in their love correspondence these men made political declarations and revelations of peculiar frankness, which add materially to our knowledge of public events. The craving for liberty was an absorbing passion but it was easily fused with the passion of love in the glowing days of Risorgimento struggle when women of all classes vied with the men in sacrifices which they were ready to make in the cause of national independence. If the love affairs of Victor Emmanuel, Cavour, Mazzini, and Garibaldi were excluded from the history of modern Italy, evidence of primary importance upon political events would be irreparably lost.

Michelangelo Castelli in his *Il Conte di Cavour* declared that "no woman exercised upon Cavour the least political influence". The latter did, however, himself frequently seek to influence other statesmen *through* women. And to the women whom he himself trusted he con-

fided many of his own political aims and secrets. Among these latter Mélanie Villenave Waldor, the French novelist, thanks to Francesco Ruffini's minute researches, now takes a prominent and curious historical place in the period of Cavour's earlier life. For his biographers perhaps the most important of all his letters was that addressed to her in May, 1838, when she sought to persuade him to abandon Piedmont and seek a career in Paris; it contains the patriotic passage: "No, no, it is not by fleeing from one's country because it is unfortunate that one may attain glory. . . . Fortunate or unfortunate my country shall have all my life; I shall never be unfaithful to it, even if I were sure to find elsewhere a brilliant destiny" (pp. 65-66). This letter was already known, but Ruffini has fixed its correct date, placing it three years later in Cavour's life than Chiala had done. Through a second letter, left unpublished by Chiala, Ruffini has been able to discover the fact that Cavour was the protagonist of the Waldor's novel published in 1839, *Alphonse et Juliette*, and has traced several biographical details in the romance. In this letter, dated September 10, 1839, Cavour forecasts the war of 1859: "I conceive the delights of war, when a noble motive inspires one and a glorious purpose is revealed" (p. 146). Again Ruffini finds that a later letter, of April 26, 1849, which has previously been falsely described as addressed to Countess de Circourt, was in reality addressed to the Waldor; it is a letter in which he forecasts the Franco-Italian alliance: "The fate of Italy depends upon that of France" (p. 159). Ruffini suggests that when Italian archives have been unreservedly opened to the historian, it may be discovered that later Cavour, when prime-minister, utilized the influence of the Waldor with the Napoleonic government to further the interests of Italy.

Until now the relations between Cavour and the Waldor have remained completely unknown, save for the letter of 1838. On Cavour's side they were quasi-Platonic. Ruffini's ingenuity in tracing them on the barest evidence would do honor to a Sherlock Holmes, while the care with which he accumulates evidence in support of his statements bespeaks historical method of the highest order. Ruffini's publications place him among the first historians of the Risorgimento.

Cavour's archives at Santena have been freely worked in the preparation of the present volume, and Ruffini has brought out fresh evidence upon another love affair of Cavour. The reason for his having remained a bachelor at this period comes out in another Waldor letter unknown to Chiala: "There is still at the bottom of my heart an image which is an unsurmountable obstacle to marriage" (p. 131). This obstacle was love for a married woman, not the famed "Incognita" but a newly discovered blonde "Innominata".

While the primary interest of the volume for the historian is psychological, the letters throw not a little light upon contemporary customs and conditions in Piedmont. It has been published as volume VIII. in Bocca's *Biblioteca di Storia Contemporanea*.

H. NELSON GAY.